ENGLAND.

The Nation Agitated by the Election Excitement-Premier Gladstone's Irish Opponent in Sweeping Charge at Greenwich-The Home Rule Question in Manchester - Bullion Supply and Bank Liabilities - Tichborne Testimony at Bow Street.

TELEGRAIS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.!

LONDON, Jan. 29, 1874. Mr. Gladstone will address an open air meeting in Greenwich on Saturday, and Mr. Nolan's supporters are preparing a monster demonstratio

THE RADICAL REPRESENTATION. Mr. Odger is a candidate for Parliament in Southwark. To-night his friends in large numbers ensered a hall where a conservative meeting was in progress, took possession of the platform by force and dispersed the assemblage. The conservative candidate in Abingdon was

mobbed and stoned to-day.

Mr. Roebuck addressed a large and enthusiastic

eeting at Shemeld this evening. He spoke in favor of compulsory education. IRISH HOME RULE.

Mr. Butt. the Home Rule leader, contests the election in Manchester.

JEAN LUIE'S TROUBLES FROM THE TICHBORNE TRIAL. The case of Jean Luie, the claimant's witness in the Tichborne trial, who is charged with perjury, again came up at the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Mr. George H. Whalley, member of Parliament, who maintains that the statements made by Lufe are true, was examined.

THE CLAIMANT TO TESTIFY IN JEAN LUIE'S CASE. The trial of Jean Luie has been adjourned and the defendant remanded until the end of the Tichborne case is reached, in order that the claimant's testimony may be rendered available. THE CHIEF JUSTICE CHARGING THE JUST.

In the Tichborne trial to-day Chief Justice Cock-BULLION SUPPLY AND BANK LIABILITIES.

The builton in the Bank of England has increased £85,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities. which was last week 47% per cent, is now 49 per

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balances to-day is £20,000.

The Election Canvass Becoming Still More Active.

LONDON, Jan. 30-5:30 A. M. Mr. Thomas Hughes repudiates the action of the liberal meeting in Marylebone Wednesday night, in nominating a candidate for Parliament. Mr. Edwin James retires from the contest in that

The Lord Mayor is announced as a candidate for Pinsbury.

Mr. Arch has declined the invitation of the Birmingham electors to stand for Parliament. REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY EMBARKED FOR NEW YORK. The steamer Oceanic, for New York, took out as passengers the Rev. Charles Kingsley and

FRANCE.

Specie in Flow to the Bank-Academy Honors

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS. Jan. 29, 1874.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased ELECTED TO THE ACADRMY. Mile. Elme Marie Caro, Alfred Mezieres and

Alexander Dumas were to-day elected members of the French Academy.

SPAIN.

Army Operations Before Bilbao.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 29, 1874. Reports have reached this city that General anding of the Army of the North has raised the blockade of Bilbao.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

Disquietude.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1874. The statement in Della Marmora's book with regard to the cession of German territory to France and Prince Bismarck's denial of its truth causes coolness between Germany and Italy.

Frankfort Bourse FRANKFORT . Jan. 29, 1874. United States bonds closed at 98.

IRELAND.

Political Opinion of the Gladstone Policy of Dissolution.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30-5:30 A. M. A Home Rule meeting, held in Dublin last night, condemned the suddenness of the dissolution of Parliament as a trick for surprising the constitu-

The Secretary of the Home Rule League writes that the dissolution was owing to alarm at the progress of the home rule movement. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says the

organization of the Home Rule party is incomplete and there is a great lack of funds.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Executive Represented in the Capital-Peace and Amnesty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sr. Domingo, Jan. 20, 1874. General Gonzales, the temporary President of the Republic, accompanied by his Cabinet, arrived in the capital on the 18th inst. They were received with much enthusiasm by the populace, and "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral. Tranquillity continues, and political refugees are

returning to the country.

JAPAN.

Attempt to Assassinate Minister Iwa

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1874. C. W. Brooks, the Japanese Consul at this place, has received a despatch from Japan stating on the evening of the 14th of January Minister Iwakura, while returning from the Palace of the Mikado, was attacked by a party of assassins and slightly wounded.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The Philadelphia Physicians Gone to Mount Airy-Hopes of a Post-Mortem. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 29, 1874. Dr. W. H. Pancoast, with several other physicians, left this city this evening for Mount Airy, North Carolina. He received no advices from Dr. William Hollingsworth, of that place, in answer to the letter sent him last week, but is of opinion

there will be no trouble in making a post-morter

examination of the Siamese Twins. The physicians

will hardly reach their destination before Saturday night. Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth is still in this

MEDIGAL MALEPRACTICE.

Dr. Smith, the Alleged Murderer of Several Persons by Administering Poisoned Magnesia, Again Sept Back to

This afternoon there was a hearing in court in the case of Dr. William Smith, of South Pittsburg, who is charged with having wilfully administered poison to Mary Jane Brood and others, thereby about sixty years of age, with his large head covered with dark gray hair, and very stout, ecisily about the waist band, wore that same uliarly serene countenance and manifested to some of the proceedings. The testimony elicited went to show that the magnesia, which unquestionably contained a great quantity of pure arsenic, was not procured from a druggist, but had been furnished and prepared by Smith himself. Furthermore it was shown that the doctor was aware of magnesia being given to the chiid, and had sanctioned the proceeding, when the child expired he informed members of the family that death had been caused by worms eating through the stomach, and when he left the house he took the bottle containing the poisoned magnesia away with him. Measures were taken to-day to exhume the body of James McDonnid, interred in the Chartier Cemetery, who also died from a dose of this magnesia, and have his stomach submitted to analyzasion.

The evidence thus far would lead to the conclusion that Smith is either a consummate quack or a schemer of the deepest dye. Yet he could have had no motive in poisoning these innocent persons, unless it was a mania with him, as it has been with others. For instance, Mrs. Grinder was hanged here for such crimes. I would rather say, however, that he was criminally careless or absolutely ignorant of the correct manner of compounding prescriptions, and this is what has placed him in the dreadful position he occupies today. He was again committed to jail pending a further hearing on Saturday.

SUMNER AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

SUMNER AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

In the Massachusetts Senate to-day the Commit tee on Federal Relations made a report on the peti

tee on Federal Relations made a report on the petition of John G. Whittier and others in reference to
the Summer resolution.

The committee states that it has considered three
questions—first, whether the resolution of 1872 expresses or implies censure; second, whether it is
in the province of the Legislature to rescind or
annul a resolution, and, third, whether the resolution of 1872 ought to be rescinded.

The committee decides in the affirmative on
each question and fortifies its position by various
reasons and precedents.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1874. A special despatch to the Appeal from Jackson Miss., says that resolutions were introduced into the Mississippi Legislature to-day to ascertain were legally adopted at the November election; also memorializing Congress to pay the refunded cotton tax to the State for educational purposes. The resolutions were adopted by the House.

A strong effort was made to induce Governor Ames to become a candidate for the Senate, but he positively declines. Mr. McKee's chances are improving. Mr. Bruce will receive the nomination in caucus to-night.

PHILADELPHIA CITY POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29, 1874. of leading democrats of this State was held to-day, at which it was decided to keep the party organization intact. The straight delegates to the late Democratic Mayoralty Convention, who oppose the endorsement of Colonel McClure, will meet in con-vention to-morrow night, and it is conceded that Mr. Henry Tatham will be the nominee. Mr. Tat-ham is an out-and-out democrat, and, having been nominated by the reform party, it is claimed that he will unite the reform and the democratic ele-ments.

PURTHER TESTIMONIALS TO THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1874. In the Constitutional Convention to-day the select Committee on Resolutions of respect to Chief Justice Waite, their late President, presented the following:

The resolutions concinded by tendering the thanks of the Convention and instructing the committee to send Chief Justice Waite a copy of the resolutions. The vote adopting them was not put formally, but the whole Convention, at the suggestion of one of the members, accepting it standing up.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29, 1874. Maine, held their annual meeting here this afternoon. The officers made their reports, which repnoon. The officers made their reports, which represent the organization in a prosperous condition. There are twenty-one posts in the State, with a membership of 1,046—an increase of four posts and a loss of 114 members during the year. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Commander Seiden Conner, of Augusta, being Senior Vice President. The proceedings closed with a banquet at the Coney House.

HORSE TROTTING ON THE ICE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 29, 1874. The trotting on the ice of Massabesie Lake, which was postponed from Tuesday last, took

place to-day.

Pleetwing won the first money in three heats,
Lady Sherburne the second and Annie Dickenson
the third money.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BOSTON LADIES. BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1874.

A meeting of the voters of the Eleventh ward in Boston has been called for Saturday evening next, to defend their action in electing ladies on the School Committee against the decision of the School Committee unseating them.

THE BUFFALO BOARD OF MARINE UNDER-

BUFFALO, Jan. 29, 1874. The Board of Marine Underwriters met again this

morning. The reports of the various committees, morning. The reports of the various committees, relating to marine and shippers' interests, were submitted and discussed.

The old officers, with the exception of the Secretary and new members of the Executive Committee, were re-elected, and are as follows:—Edward D. Holden, of Milwankee, President; A. A. Eustaphive, of Buffalo, Vice President; William Lovering, of Buffalo, Secretary.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TRUSTEE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29, 1874. esulted in the choice of Edwin M. Lewis as trustee, under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act, and a committee of creditors, consisting of Messrs, Shoemaker, Clayton, Norris, Helfenstein and Brown. This mode of settling the estate, which has the unanimous consent of creditors as well as debtors, was this morning confirmed by the Court and is thus rendered final.

PIRES IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At about half-past five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the briar wood pipe factory of Julius Fleischman, No. 14 Montrose avenue, \$6,000; insured for \$2,000 in the Northern Insurance Company of Missouri. The damage to the building is about \$2,300; insured in the Williams-burg City Fire Insurance Company for \$1,000. This is the seventh time that this factory has been burned out, all the fires being caused by a de-fective flue.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An altercation took place last night at No. 292 Bowery between James McDermott and Patrick Burns. While they were tussing John McDoneugh, the proprietor of the saloon, interposed to separate them. McDermott knocked Burns down, and pulling out a pistoi, fired at him. The ball hit Mcpulling ont a pistol, fired at him. The ball hit Mc-Donough in the breast, glancing off, and made but a slight wound. McDermott was arrested by Cap-tain Byrnes, of the Fitteenth precinct, and locked up in the station house. Burns, it appears, is a detective in Brookiva and was employed by some members of McDermott's family to watch him. The latter became aware of this, and when they met in the saloon last night a row was the conse-quence. The prisoner will be held to await the result of Burns' injuries.

Dramatic Denunciation of Durell in the Senate.

WHY THE MESSAGE WAS SUPPRESSED.

The Question of Financial Good Faith.

MAYNARD'S MONETARY MILLENNIUM.

The Impeachment of Judge Durell in the Senate-Carpenter's Vivid Exposure of the Hidronsness of the Louisiana Malformations-An Intensely Dra-

The Senate reminded one this morning of a High Court of Impeachment when the case of Pinchback and its relationship to the monstrous Louisi ans government came up, having been already set fown for a hearing to-day. The floor and galleries were filled when Senator Carpenter opened this case, looking to a new election, a confirmation of the opinion that the Kellegg government was a counterfeit and the unseating of Pinchback. This cause celebre has for its contestants the most determined and reckless of men, and as discussing counsel, prepared to tear it to pieces, two of the most formidable minds in a legal and political point of view, consisting of Carpenter and Morton. The former, like a skilled swordsman, advanced to the attack, using a legal rapier at the point and fortified by a pile of law books at hand. As interested observers on the field of challenge there were ex-Governor Warmoth, Senator McMillen, Pinchback with his counsel. Billings and Carter, while in the distance were Barrett, who is said to be a hired, unscrupulou Sohemian, in the pay of Durell. Mr. Eyarts, old Ben Wade and General Sherman were also attenand the exposition made of the shocking electron frauds practised by Kellogg, Durell and Packard. Carpenter made a plain case to the Senate in dis-secting the testimony as taken before the Com mittee on Privileges and Elections, being occasion ally prompted by Thurman and Edmunds Carpenter, turning to the evidence, said he contemplated the attitude of the United States with ing the opinions of eight Senators of the commit tee and the 794 pages of testimony taken at the in. vestigation, he contended that there was no Legis lature in Louisiana, and that the case of Pinchback at first, was overturned. He spoke of the ingenuity of the Indiana Senator in withering sar casm, and said that Pinchback's credentials did not show an election by a body authorized to menced to investigate the case. He desired once and for all to wash his hands of it and to show its nideousness in all its nakedness. The Louisiani plotters were determined to have a government moth could not abolish the Board with the Legisla ture in his pocket and having full control of it, he should be immortal. He sketched the rascality of Herron. Hawkins and Pinchback with amusing yet condemnatory lulness, and then to Dureil's unheard of order to take ossession of the State House and the holding of it or six weeks with United States troops, and said he wished he could have it read to every American citizen throughout the country. For fulness o act as selected in the testimony and directness of the evidence adduced. Senator Carpenter has not been excelled in this arraignment which he has made of an outrageous violation of the spirit of republican government, and as the actors are brought up one by one, from Jacques to Durell and from Bouvet to Pinchback, with Warmoth and his minions in the setting, one sees in them the unscrupalous assassins and reckles: adventurers who thought as lightly of destroying

tossing off the whiskey which controlled them in their foolhardy conspiracy and midnight orgies. During the scalping process of Carpenter's argument West leans back and smiles with satisfaction Pinchback, seated with McMillan, his competitor eyes Morton with the glaring eagerness and stead iast look of a tiger, while in contrast to strokes his chin as he attentively notes the points to his deaf ear is riveted by the unsparing word of Carpenter. McEnery, on yonder side of the hall, squirms convulsively and shoves up his eyebrows with the regularity of a press feeder. Norton, the assignee in bankruptcy and the debauched "right bower" of Durell, passes boldly where honest men only should stand. Warmoth, gloved and caned, sits gloomily and foreboding in Boutwell's seat and Cain, the colored member of Congress, who so unmercifully scored Robbins in the House, has come to listen to the criminal prosecution, while Barrett, who is said to be in the pay of Durell, skulk close by, and Ben Wade calmly views the scene while Sherman, who marched down to the sea, sits by his brother and looks horrified at the

the integrity of a commonwealth as they did

As far as Carpenter went to-day, not having yet finished, the shocking turpitude of the men and the events connected with the Louisiana election were insparingly exposed. The Senate proceeded t the consideration of executive business, after nearly three hours of listening, with the under standing that Carpenter will finish to-morrow The interest in the case grows meanwhile.

Cause of the Suppression of the Louisiann Message-The President's Fear of Impeachment.

The real cause of the suppression of the Presi dent's Message on the Louisiana monstrosity was revealed to-day by a very ordinary circumstance. It appears that the President, determined to carry into effect his desire to unload, proposed to put upon Congress the responsibility of setting the Louisiana matter right. When, however, it was made to appear that his Message might entrap him and be used against the republican party as good grounds for his impeachment, he sud-denly became converted, and realized that he had been guided by lawyers who were not statesmen and statesmen who were not lawyers. Now, what Senator Carpenter proposes is to leve the President of the odium of impeachment ame, and he will claim, in the conclusion of his speech to-morrow, that the Louisiana case never presented facts giving the President jurisdiction under constitutional law, so far as politi-cal issue or the legal status of the State of Louisiana were concerned. It is well known that at one time the President stated that he never designed to recognize the Kellogg gov wherein the President has been unauthorized or inconsiderate in his action, the loose and extravagant advice and superserviceable intermeddling of Attorney General Williams has been the occasio and the excuse of all questionable Executive action This is all that Mr. Carpenter can allege in defend of the President, and whether the case is decided Elections, the President will find himself in an uncomfortable position, worthy of impeachment, through the assumption of authority or its exercise at the suggestion of such partisan advisers. Proposed Method of Getting Rid of Du-

rell, the Monstroalty, Without Harm to

the Administration.
Two modes of getting rid of Judge Durell are suggested by republicans, with the view of avoidimpeachment and the damaging effect it might have upon the administration. One is that he shall resign, and a tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon him to that end. Another is to aboush the present United States Judicial district of Louisiana, and to creet in its stead two judicial districts, which would legislate Durel

WASHINGTON. | out of office, with no probability of his-belog respondent. House Debate on Retrenchment in the Army and in Public Buildings-The Bugbear of Finance and the Many

Schemes of Relief.
The course of the House for the past two days has been significant, and indicates what the country may expect in the way of actual re-trenchment. When Mr. Garfield reported his bill to curtail expenditures for public buildings and cover unexpended balances into the Treasury to meet the present present germands upon the plant lie funds he was met by a prearranged opposition, which showed itself in a demand made by Mr. Platt, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, that the bill should go to that committee. There was some show of plausibility in this demand, and some members doubtlessly voted for such a reference on the ground that it ought, in accordance with the custom of the House, to be so reterred; but they must have been the objects of the bill. It was also noticeable that nembers from localties where public buildings have been ordered favored such a reserence, and the vote being over two to one indicates that therewall be little relief to the Treasury from any of these unexpend balances covered in.

The debate on the Army bill indicates a strong vote against any substantial reduction in the army diture, although there may be a cutting down of the amount in the annual Appropriation bill, which, as indicated by Mr. Nibiack, will only result in necessitating a large deficiency bill later in this Congress. The extreme Western members insist ad of a reduction of the torce employed against Indians there should be an increase, and as the dominant party cannot afford to admit that the South is inta condition to take care of itself, especially if the Civil Rights bill is passed, it is not likely there will be mucie actual retrenchment in the way of army expenditures. The feeling of the House, or rather the result of the great diversity of opinions among the members as to the particular piaces where retrenebment shall be made, as well as the desire of members to take care of their own local interests, makes the remark of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the House fayored retrenchment in every other place than in, the bill which may be under present consideration, more nearly true than even that gentleman would be willing to admit. It is quite possible, however, that some apparent reduc-tion, to satisfy the popular demand, may be made by cutting down the regular appropriation bills, as it the Army and Savy bills, and leave the deficiencies to be made up after the panic has more fully passed and the public mind become more quiet. When the Committee of the Whole rose to-day it was understood that the general debate on the Army bill would close an hour after the expiration of the hour of Mr. Randall, who was on the floor at the time. The bill will then be acted upon by sections, under the rule for five minute

The only other measure of general importance in the House to-day was the Banking bill, reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency by its chairman, Mr. Maynard, which was against the wish of the committee, and was sent to the Commictee of the Whole by a vote of the House. bers to get at the currency question, but there are such a variety of views on the subject-nearly every one having a plan of his own to relieve the country—that there is every prospect of a protracted debate and a great degree of uncertainty as to the measures that will be finally agreed upon in the House, and still more doubt as to whether the Senate will be disposed to accept the views of the House or the House agree to the suggestions of the Senate. Mr. Maynard gave notice of an intention to try and reach his bill in the Committee of the Whole in about ten days, and Mr. Dawes said that he would try to have the bill from his committee, fixing the amount of greenbacks at \$400,000,000, considered at the

The Wednesday and Thursday evening sessions of the House to consider the revised code are voted a great bore and the attendance is decidedly slim, not numbering as many as the members of the ittees on the Revision of the Laws. Messrs. E. R. Howe, Poland and Lawrence appear to be the general managers, with Mr. Durant, the lawyer who went over the revision stated by them, for frequent consultations. The monotony of the session was occasionally broken by a question from Messrs. Eldridge, Conger, Willard and one or two others. To-night the number of members present during the first hour was limited to 6fteen, but there was a slight increase later in the evening by the accession of others who dropped in to write a letter or to see what was going on. Two Million Dollars Saved in the Naval

Estimates-Proposition to Abolish the Marine Grade of Brigadier General. The Naval Appropriation bill, as it will be reported by Mr. Sargent from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, compares as follows with the bill as it passed the House:-The committee have consented to a reduction of about two-fifths in the appropriations for the civil lists of the various navy yards, and to the section cutting down the number of privates in the Marine Corps from 2.000 to 1,500 men, and to all other reductions made by the House, except in the appropriations for some of the operative bureaus, which are restored to committee also report a provision abolishing the grade of brigadier general in the marine Corps as soon as a vacancy occurs. The bill, as now reported, contemplates a total appropriation of about \$2,000,000 less than the original estimates and about three-quarters of a million less than the revised estimates, the total being increased by the Senate committee between \$300,000 and \$400,000, in order to avoid otherwise inevitable de-

Specific Appropriation To Be Made Hereafter.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day esumed the examination into the manner of paying the expenses for negotiating loans, the sum paid, &c., the design of the committee being to fix such transactions with exactitude and also to provide specific appropriations, instead of leaving the money to be paid, as heretofore, under the head of permanent appropriations. The loan branch officers were present to explain.

Expense of Paying the Pensions. It appears from an official communication of Commissioner of Pensions Baker that the cost to the government of the disbursements, under the existing laws, of \$30,000,000 of pension moneys, is about one and a-half per cent of the whole amount disbursed. This, he says, is believed to be a less percentage of cost in the disbursement of public neys than can be shown in any other branch of the public service. The single item of postage upon pension vouchers and checks does not fall short of \$100,000, which is about twenty per cent of the whole cost of disbursement. The aggregate amount of compensation to agents is set down at \$1,427,126.

Mr. Maynard's Financial Bill-Banks to Deposit with the United States Five Per Cent of Their Circulation-Gold Redemption of National Notes in Two The following is the text of the bill reported

to-day from the Committee on Banking and Cur-

Be it enacted, &c., That section 31 of the act entitled An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, "approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1804, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulation; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided in the said section.

SEC. 2.—That section 21 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved on the 12th of July, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained.

SEC. 3.—That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have deposited in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful myney of the

United States, a sum equal to five per cent of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation, and when the circulation of such circulation, and when the circulation of such circulation, and when the circulation process of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof, to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Assistant Treasurer in the city of New Yors, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions. Whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed; and prowarded to the respective associations, provided that each of said associations shall relimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and prioring their circulating notes; and provided marker that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000,000, now authorized by existing laws.

Sec. 4.—That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment destring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums of not less than \$10,000 with the Treasurer of the binted States, withdraw an proportionate amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued on such bonds.

Sec. 5.—That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said sections requiring or permitting the redemption of its

cluding July, 1874, \$2,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest, payable in gold two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less than \$10 each, in exchange for and as a substitute for the same amount of the United States notes now in circulation, which shall be cancelled; and any excess of gold in or hereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States, after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the government, shall be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes.

Caucus of Democratic and Liberal Mem-Finance-A Great Diversity of Sentiment Expressed.

The demogratic, conservative and liberal members of the House met m caucus to-night in the room of the Judiciary Committee. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and Young, of Georgia, and Parker, of New Hampshire, were elected secretaries. The only members of any note absent were Wood, Potter and Cox, New York, and Beck, of Kentucky. The chairman stated that the caucus was called to elicit the views of the democratic and conservative members in relation to the great questions now before the people of the country, the greatest of which he considered to be the subof finance. A general discussion took diversity of views as at first seemed probable. Mr. Whitehouse, of New York, spoke opposition to either contraction expansion and was strongly in tayor of depriving the Secretary of the Treasury of the power of producing either. He was followed by Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, a member of the Committee on Banking and Corrency, who was in lavor of allowing things to remain as they were. Mr. Randali, also of the same committee, made a very able address. He declared himself in oppositito inflation, but in favor of the 400,000,000 of legal tenders, and thought that wnatever of this amount still remained unissued should be in national currency. Mr. Cook, of Georgia, favored increasing the currency, and said that the people of his State lacked the necessary means to transthis he was endorsed by all the members present from his State. Similar views were expressed by Hereford, of West Virginia; Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, and members from the West, Mr. W. R. ion of the present national banking system. He said that in no other country in the world was there a similar institution; that of all the monopolies which cursed the nation this was the greatest; that it was like a gigantic leech, draining the very life blood of our commerce and our agriculture. He favored the gradual cancellation of the bank currency and the substitution of a national currency and the passage of a law which would prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from contracting or expanding the currency at his pleasure, and to fix the volume of the currency at \$400,000,000. Mr. Shoemaker, of Brooklyn, followed in desence of the national banking system and in favor of allowing affairs to remain as they are Mr. Hamiton, of New Jersey, expressed like sentiments. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, made a very able spectif. He took the same position as Colonel Roberts, in opposition to the national banks and in savor of a national currency, and declared that the only salvation of the democratic party was in opposition to the present and past fin ancial policy of the government, and he said that any party which endorsed it could have no hope of a future. He offered a resolution embracing these views, not, he said, for action to night, but for future consideration. On his concluding the caucus adjourned, subject to the call of the Chalf. The session was entirely harmonious, and, though the views were warmly presented and vigorously urged, a spirit of harmoup permeated the entire discussion. The desire was to agree upon some basis for future action, and another caucus will soon be held. \$400,000,000. Mr. Shoemaker, of Brooklyn, followed

BURGLARS CAPTURED

A "Gang" in the Hands of the Authorities at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1874. It seems reasonably certain that the operations of the gang of burglars that have infested this city all winter have at last been stopped by the arres of many of the gang. While the city authorities have not been lax in their measures the credit of the discovery of the thieves belongs to a couple of citizens. Three or four persons have been arrested at various times during the winter, and two of them were undoubtedly a part of the gang. operations of the thieves have been bold and adroit and very successful. They have travelled to

operations of the thieves have been bold and adroit and very successful. They have travelled to other towns, and scoured the whole country round about. In fact, it was carelesaness on the return of the thieves from one of their predatory excursions that gave the principal clew to their identity as such.

The attention of Joel Ruton, a milkman, was drawn, some time since, to the occupants of a house which lies near the railroad track. The house had until recently been occupied, and one morning, while on his route, he was approached by a woman who desired to buy some milk. He could see into the nouse, and noticed some three or four men seated around the stove, and his suspicions were immediately aroused, and he communicated them to the night watchman of the La France manufactory, who after that kept close surveillance of the house and its occupants. He soon saw enough to convince him that they were the burglars, and the police authorities were notified. A warrant was made out, and they proceeded to the house and arrested three men and one woman. One of the party, an old man of nearly fifty, managed to escape. The prisoners gave their names as George Hummel, George Stah and John Schmitt, the woman being Mrs. John Schmitt. The old was man subsequently arrested in Troy, Pa., by an officer irom this city. He gave his name as John Walter.

Goods of every description were found in the house, and a great deal has been identified and reclaimed by the parties who have sustained loss. These parties, with Griffin and Dunn, who were arrested previously, undoubtedly form the nucleus of the party; but that some of them are still at large is also true. The watchman at the manufactory, Mr. Rich, who was instrumental in their arrest, while closing the factory the other night was shot at by some one, who was susposed to be a member of the gang. Search was instantly made, but the criminal was not discovered.

A THEATRE BURNED.

Destauction of the New Olympic Theatre, on Market Street, Philadelphia-Suspicions of Incendiarism-History of the Building -The Losses to the Owners and Theatrical Company-Two Firemen Killed.

The new Olympic Theatre, on Market street, below Thirteenth street, caught fire about three o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed. The building was formerly known as National Half and was used for public meetings, exhibitions, conventions, &c.

It is strongly suspected that the fire which caused the destruction of the theatre was a case of incendiarism. Several attempts had been previously made to fire it, and about Christmas the City Pire Marshal cautioned the Board of Underwriters of the dangerous character of the building and of attempts to fire it.

By the falling of the walls two firemen were killed and several injured.

St. John's Catholic church, on Thirteenth street. and the Friends' meeting house, on Twelfth street, were in great danger, but through the efforts of the firemen were saved. A carpenter shop adjoining the rear of the theatre was crushed by the fallng walls, but no other adjacent property was seriously damaged, except by water

Piremen were at work this afternoon putting down the walls left standing. The building beonged to the Arentzeil estate and was valued at \$50,000; insured for \$45,750 in Pennsylvania and New England companies as follows:-

Birmingham, of Pennsylvania; Boatmen's, of Pritaburg; Amazon, of Cincinuati; Fire and Marine,
Citizens', Peabody and German, of Wheeling;
Brewers', of Miswatkee; Roger Williams and
City, of Providence; Nail City, of Wheeling; Citzens', of Missouri; Atlas, of New Orleans; Glooe,
of Chicago; National, of Mississippi. Also in the
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; Safeguard,
of Philadelphia, \$2,000; American Central, of St.
Louis, and Allemania, of Ohio, \$1,25e eacla.
The loss to the management is about \$25,000.
Among the sufferers are Mr. Van Horn, costumer;
Amelia Dean, Minnie Jackson, Sophie Elmer, Pannie Bean, Charles Vincent, Lattie Joe, G. F. Raymond and others, all of whom lose considerably by
the destruction of the wardrobe of the theatre.
Mr. Fox, of the American Theatre, and the "Black
Crook" management have offered the Mayor the
use of that theatre and company for a benefit on
Monday next in aid of the immits of hie deceased
and injured firemen.
The names of the firemen killed wore Carres. Birmingham, of Pennsylvania; Boatmen's, of Pitts-

The hames of the firemen killed were George W. Devitt and Charles O'Neil. Six other firemen were seriously injured.

The building was erected in 1850, and, was an unfortunate speculation, never having been popular. In 1857 Rev. Dr. Tyng used it when his relations with the Epiphany church were enputered by his strong anti-slavery sermon. Pierce Batter, a prominent member of the church and a large shareholder, organized such a mavement against Mr. Tyng that he and his trienes abandoned the church and used this building, then known as National Hall, as a temporary place of worship, pending the erection of a new church in 1852. On the 15th of December, 1859, deorge William Curts delivered a lecture on the slavery question in the same building, the event being attended with excitement so great that there were serious aptachensions of a riot, and a large force of police was required to keep the peace. On the evening of January 5, 1851, a large Union meeting was field in the hall, being one of the first great loyal gatherings in this city just previous to the outbreak of nostifities. After the close of the war National Hall was the building in which was held the sessions of the celebrated Southern Loyalists? Convention, which was called to counteract the reactionary convention, held in a temporary wigwan a short sime helders, and was in session several days, the city presenting a continued scene of excitement. The temporary Chairman of the Convention was Mr. Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, and the bermanent President Mr. James Speed, of Kenuucky. There was a full attendance of delegates from each of the lately insurrectionary and still surreconstructed States.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

Sir John A. Macdonald Again Returned. TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 29, 1874. The elections in Ontario and Quebec to-day have resulted in returning a large majority for the new government. Sir John A. Macdonaid was elected, however, by a majority of lorty-six.

A Few Tickets for the Charity Ball, February 5, can be had at DELMONICO'S; \$5each. A .- Call at 683 Broadway and Get the

names of most eminent physicians in city and country, who, with the Surgeon General, patronize the BLASTIQ TRUSS COMPANY, which soon cures rupture. A Sworn Cure for Rheumatism, Neu-raign and Nervous Diseases, Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMAT-IC REMEDY. No cure, no charge. Advice gratis. 24 John street.

A .- Furs at Reduced Prices; Scalskin CAPS in variety. Call before purchasing. BURKE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street. A.—Railroad Snow Plough, Invented v Benj. W. Hitchcock, built and ready for use, now in ard of Flushing and North Side Railroad; model can be

seen at store 459 Third avenue. This new machine is in tended to elevate the snow and throw it from the track, clearing roadway nine feet wide. Railroad men are in-vited to examine the machine. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK. Batchelor's Hair Dye Is Splendid-Never fails. Established M years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory. 15 Bond st., N. Y.

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